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UNFPA – Funding commitments to UNFPA

United Nations Population Fund

**Report on contributions by Member States and others to UNFPA and
revenue projections for 2015 and future years**

Summary

The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017, the purpose of the present report is to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the overall resource situation of the Fund, while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable, predictable and diversified resource base.

In 2014, UNFPA contribution revenue for regular and co-financing resources was \$1,002.5 million, an increase of 4.7 per cent over 2013. The breakdown of this total revenue is \$477.4 million in voluntary contributions to regular resources and \$525.1 million to co-financing resources. Compared with 2013, the increase in contribution revenue for regular resources in 2014 was \$17.4 million, or 3.8 per cent, and the increase in contribution revenue for co-financing resources was \$27.2 million, or 5.5 per cent.

In line with General Assembly resolution 67/226, UNFPA is steadfast in its belief that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system, particularly to regular resources, is key to fully integrating the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) into national development strategies and frameworks and to enabling countries to achieve the actions for the ICPD beyond 2014 and the post-2015 sustainable development framework. Contributions to regular resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system. Furthermore, as underscored in General Assembly resolution 67/226 and in earlier resolutions, UNFPA recognizes that non-core (including co-financing) resources from a diversity of sources represent an important complement to the Fund's regular resources.

Elements of a decision

The Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision on funding commitments to UNFPA. Elements of a decision are contained in section V of the report.



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Annexes are available on the [UNFPA website](#).

I. Introduction

1. The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017, the purpose of the present report is to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the overall resource situation of the Fund, while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable, predictable and diversified resource base.
2. United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) and earlier resolutions, including 62/208 and 64/289, underscore, *inter alia*, that regular resources are the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system, particularly to regular resources, is key to achieving internationally agreed development goals.
3. The resolutions urge countries in a position to do so to substantially increase their voluntary contributions, and to contribute in the form of multi-year commitments in order to improve the predictability of resources. The resolutions recognize that non-core resources represent an important complement to regular resources, and urge Member States making non-core contributions to reduce transaction costs and to streamline reporting requirements, where possible. While UNFPA is grateful for and values the complementarity that non-core resources provide to its work, it continues to advocate for an increase of its regular resources, as they afford neutrality, promote flexibility and enable the organization to respond more effectively to the development needs of countries.
4. UNFPA will present its resource mobilization strategy during the 2015 second regular session of the Executive Board, as requested in Executive Board decision 2014/25. This report provides further background to the strategy. In line with the QCPR, UNFPA continues to underscore the importance of increased and predictable regular resources, which are critical in implementing the Fund's strategic plan and delivering its programmes to support countries fully integrate the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) into national development strategies and frameworks. Moreover, regular resources enable UNFPA to support governments, civil society and other key partners to fully engage in the implementation of the recommendations of the ICPD follow-up beyond 2014 review and to position the ICPD in the post-2015 development agenda outcomes.
5. The present report contains tables on UNFPA regular and co-financing contributions. Additional data is provided in the annexes. The 2015 figures are estimates based on information received and commitments and contributions recorded as of 30 April 2015. Some of the figures presented here may vary from those in the Statistical and financial review, 2014 [DP/FPA/2015/5 (Part I)/Add.1], as the present report shows annual gross revenues which consist of amounts specified in agreements signed with donors and that are recognized as revenue in accordance with UNFPA accounting policies, regardless of the period of implementation and the payment schedule. These contributions are represented exclusive of (a) transfers to other revenue for reimbursement of tax charges; (b) refunds to donors; and (c) indirect cost recovery.
6. UNFPA is grateful to Member States for their continued political and financial support. As underscored by the QCPR, regular resources are key to the organization's operational activities for development. With the strategic plan and integrated budget for 2014-2017, UNFPA continues to engage the Executive Board members and the wider donor community to increase regular and co-financing resources in support of its strategic plan. The resources of UNFPA are deployed in line with the vision and direction of the strategic plan (colloquially known as the 'bull's eye'), which is to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and focus on youth and adolescents to accelerate progress on the ICPD agenda.

7. Most importantly, the Framework of Actions for the follow-up to ICPD Beyond 2014 provides a new framing for the global consensus that social, economic and political equality, including a comprehensive definition of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights that reinforces women's and girls' human rights, remains the basis for individual well-being and resilience, lower population growth, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. The report highlights the fact that a number of persistent challenges have significant implications for development policy and for sustainability and sustainable development: the increasing inequalities in wealth and income; the unfulfilled gender equality and empowerment of women; the need for life-long learning and building of human capabilities, especially for young people; the necessity to address the existing inequalities in universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including through strengthening health systems, both in rural and urban areas; and the need to redress the gaps in the capacity of countries to collect, analyse and use data.

8. In view of the critical importance of the ICPD beyond 2015 to the achievement of the transformation agenda of the United Nations and its implications for UNFPA with respect to the comprehensive and integrated responses, UNFPA requires, more than ever, adequate, consistent and predictable financial resources in order to carry out its mandate. Increased resources will allow UNFPA to enhance its support to countries in advancing the ICPD goals beyond the 2014 review and the post-2015 sustainable development framework. It is in this spirit that UNFPA appeals to the Executive Board and Member States to translate their stated commitment to achieving these goals into multi-year financial commitments to the Fund.

II. Regular and co-financing resources

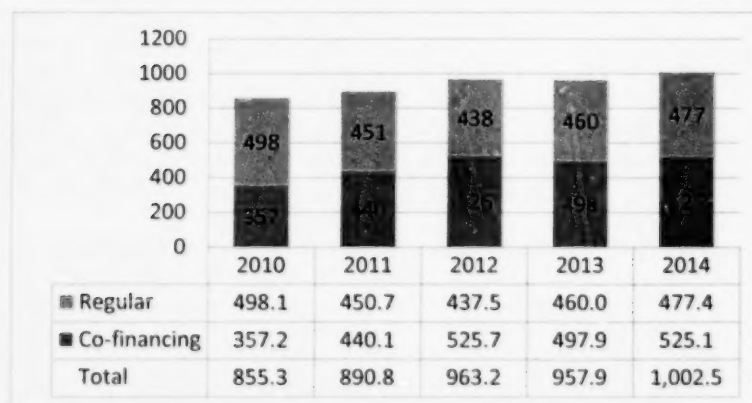
A. Contribution revenue overview of regular resources

9. In 2014, UNFPA contribution revenue for regular and co-financing resources was \$1,002.5 million (table 1), an increase of 4.7 per cent over 2013. The breakdown of this total revenue is \$477.4 million in voluntary contributions to regular resources and \$525.1 million to co-financing resources. Compared with 2013, the increase in contribution revenue for regular resources in 2014 was \$17.4 million, or 3.8 per cent, and for co-financing, there was an increase of \$27.8 million, or 5.5 per cent.

10. UNFPA achieved a total of \$1,002.5 million mobilized resources. It surpassed its target for regular resources for 2014 by mobilizing \$477.4 million against a strategic plan target of \$476.0 million, or 0.3 per cent. For co-financing, the 2014 contribution of \$525.1 million fell short of the strategic plan target of \$542 million, by \$16.9 million, or 3.1 per cent.

Table 1. UNFPA revenue, 2010-2014, as of 31 December 2014

(in millions of \$)



Note: The data for 2010 to 2014 includes contributions only. It does not include interest, other income and refunds to donors.

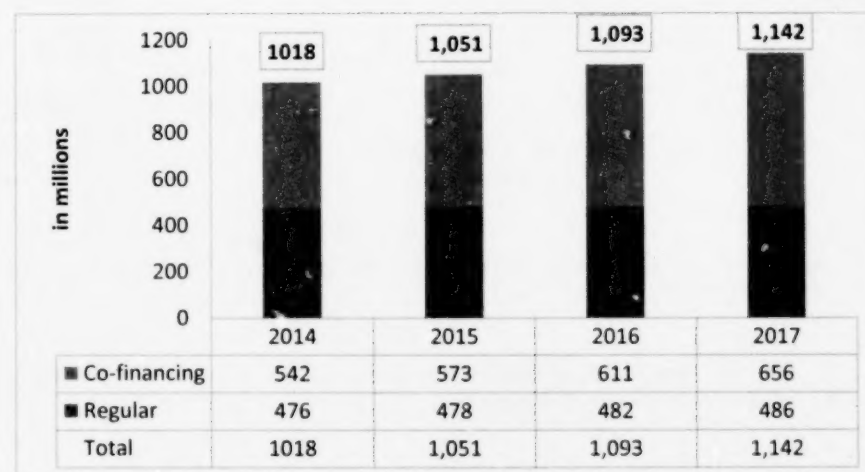
11. The notable increase of contribution revenue in 2014 is also partly in view of the organization's compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), wherein all contribution revenue is recorded on an accrual basis. For co-financing, UNFPA recognizes the revenue from multi-year co-financing agreements up front regardless of the schedule of payment, unless there are specific reasons to defer revenue recognition to a later stage. However, programme implementation is linked to the actual receipt of resources, in accordance with the UNFPA Financial Regulations and Rules. For regular resources, the entire amount of any multi-year contribution will not be recorded up front because, while the amount for resources for the first year is firmly determined, the amount for future years is usually indicative and subject to various conditions. UNFPA, therefore, records the contribution on a yearly basis upon written confirmation by the donor of the yearly amount or, in the absence of this, on the receipt of cash.

12. The revenue overview in table 1 is supplemented by annex 1, which provides detailed information on the UNFPA 2014 contribution revenue as of 31 December 2014, and actual commitments and best estimates of contributions for 2015 to UNFPA regular resources, based on data available as of 30 April 2015. These contribution commitments include the following: (a) commitments for 2015 only and multi-year commitments for 2015 and future years; (b) commitments for 2015 received during the United Nations pledging conference held on 10 November 2014 in New York; and (c) written and verbal indications from Governments confirming support to UNFPA for the period 2015 and onwards.

13. The total number of donor Governments in 2014 was 132, compared with 135 in 2013, of which 41 are multi-year commitments. Notably, 13 countries belonging to the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD-DAC), as well as 25 programme countries that have made contribution commitments, have increased their contributions to regular resources in 2014. The increases were recorded on the actual commitment currencies in which pledges were received and paid. Also, 11 OECD-DAC member countries and 14 programme countries have increased their contributions to co-financing resources.

Table 2. UNFPA strategic plan contribution revenue targets, 2014-2017

(in millions of \$)



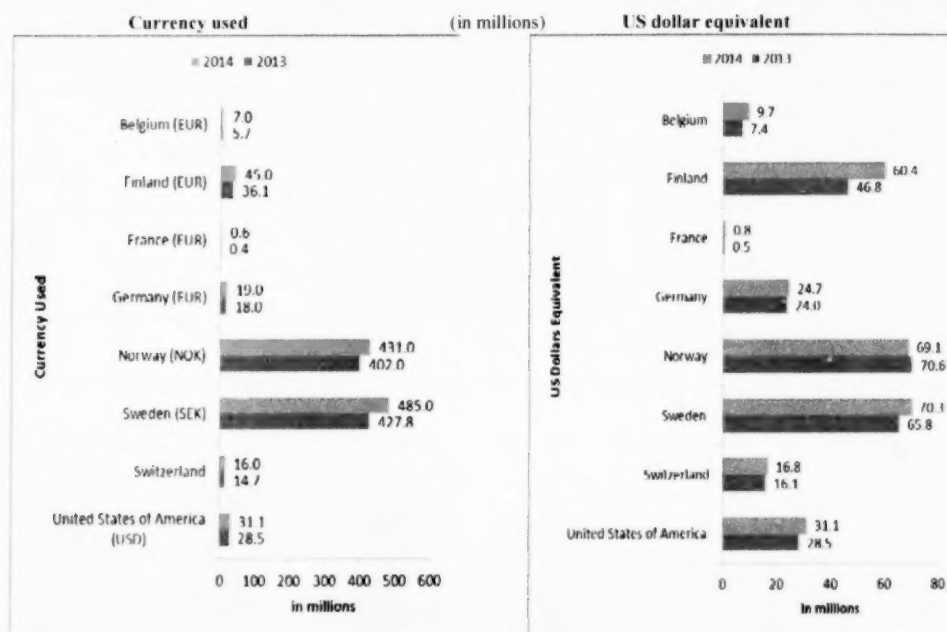
14. The resources needed to achieve the UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017, as stated in the integrated resource plan for 2014-2017 approved by the Executive Board, amounts to \$4,304 million, including \$1,922 million in regular resources and \$2,383 million in other resources (table 2). This total revenue is based on indications from donors and a financial model with

probabilities assigned to a set of scenarios for both regular and co-financing scenarios. In 2014, the overall contribution revenue to regular and co-financing resources was \$1,002.5 million; this fell short of the strategic plan target of \$1,018 million by 1.5 per cent.

15. According to recent data, increases in regular contributions for 2015 over the 2014 levels have been indicated by four of the top donors of the Fund. UNFPA will continue to advocate for increases in contributions with OECD-DAC members and others, including programme countries, and with the private sector and foundations. In 2014, OECD-DAC donors contributed 98.7 per cent of total 2014 contribution revenue to regular resources. As of 30 April 2015, UNFPA had received 70 official commitments towards its 2015 regular resources, among them 28 multi-year commitments, as listed in annex 2.

16. In 2014, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Netherlands, Denmark, United Kingdom, United States of America, Germany, Japan and Switzerland were the Fund's largest donors in US dollar terms to regular resources. Major donors that have increased their contributions, in the currency used for contributions, are listed in table 3.

Table 3. Increases in contributions of major donors to UNFPA regular resources (2013-2014), as of 31 December 2014

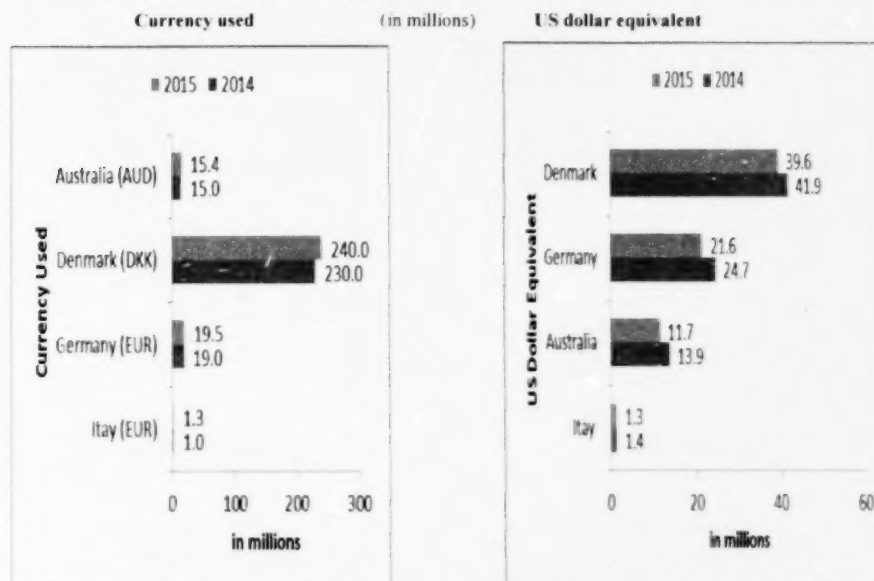


Note: Figures on the left are in the respective currencies committed, and on the right showing the equivalent in United States dollars.

17. Further details on contributions from the Fund's top 10 donors to regular resources for the past five years are provided in annex 3.

18. Projections for 2015 regular contributions revenue include the following major donors, which have indicated they would increase their respective contributions in 2015: Australia, Denmark, Germany and Italy. Table 4 lists the projected increases in national currency terms in 2015, compared with the 2014 contribution levels.

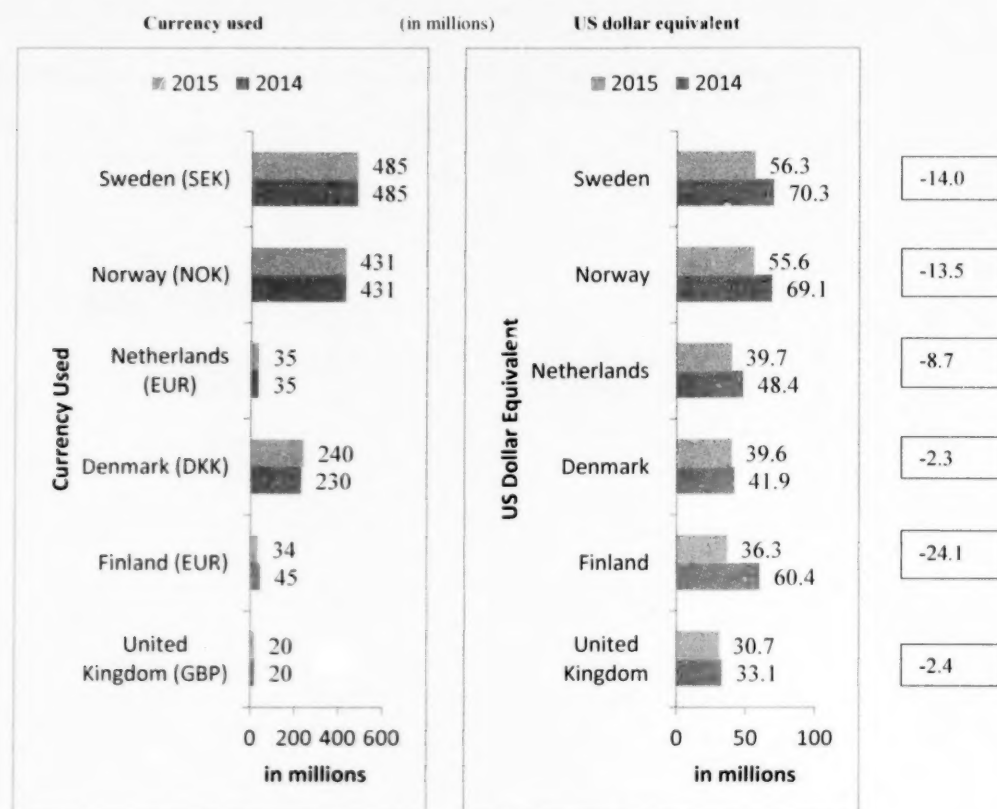
Table 4: Projected increases in local currency contributions of major donors to UNFPA regular resources (2014-2015), as of 30 April 2015



Note: Figures on the left are in the respective currencies, and on the right, showing the equivalent in United States dollars.

19. While it is commendable that the majority of the top 20 donors of UNFPA, accounting for 98 per cent of total regular contributions, either maintained or increased their 2015 contributions to regular resources, it is of concern that volatility of exchange rates of other currencies against the US dollar has resulted in a significant decrease of the projected 2015 contribution revenue scenario in US dollar currency terms. The unfavourable impact of the fluctuation of exchange rates to projected contributions of the top six donors to UNFPA regular resources is illustrated in table 5, which shows the 2015 commitments from Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Denmark, Finland and the United Kingdom received. As of 30 April 2015, the contribution revenue projection for 2015 for regular resources from all donors was \$399.0 million; this is a decrease of \$78.4 million (or 16.4 per cent) over the 2014 contribution revenue of \$477.4 million, and may also fall short by \$79.0 million (or 16.5 per cent) from the 2015 strategic plan target of \$478.0 million.

Table 5: Impact of the fluctuations of exchange rates to projected contribution revenue of the top 5 donors to UNFPA regular resources (2014-2015), as of 30 April 2015

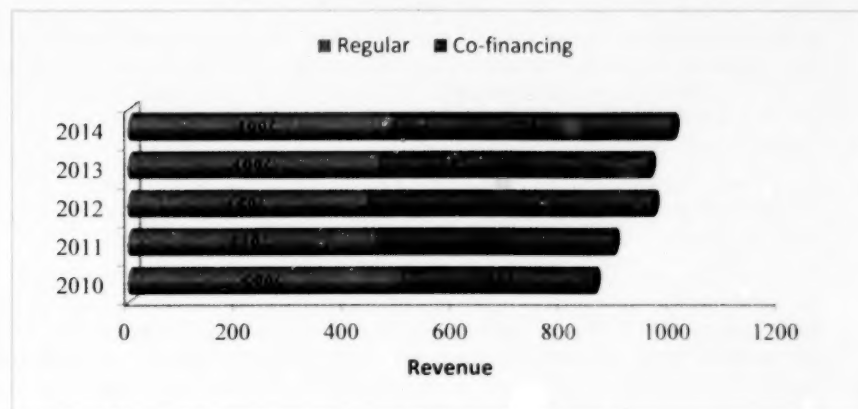


Note: In 2014, Finland made a year-end additional contribution in the amount of EUR 11.5 million (\$14.5 million) to supplement its contribution of EUR 33.6 million (\$45.9 million), which brought the total to \$60.4 million.

20. While UNFPA continued to receive a higher share of its revenue from contributions to regular resources over the past years, in 2012, for the first time in its history, UNFPA received a higher proportion of co-financing contributions of total (regular and co-financing resources contributions) revenue, and the trend has continued: 42 per cent in 2010; 49 per cent in 2011; 55 per cent in 2012; 52 per cent in 2013; and 52 per cent in 2014. UNFPA seeks to maintain an even balance between regular and co-financing resources, and calls for the support of Member States for increased regular resources. Table 6 presents the percentage distribution of regular and co-financing contributions to total contributions for the period 2010-2014.

21. In response to the increasing proportion of co-financing contribution and to strengthen UNFPA capacity to meet increasing donor's expectations, a new Non-Core Funds Management Unit was established in February 2015 to reinforce coordination and creation of synergies with regard to the technical, programmatic and operational financial aspects of non-core funds management. Furthermore, the Unit will provide strategic guidance to ensure that non-core resources are deployed to explore critical synergies with core resources. This will facilitate enhanced accountability and transparency in the management of resources as the Fund moves forward with its re-engineering process to enhance operational excellence.

Table 6. Percentage distribution of regular and co-financing contributions to total contributions (2010-2014)



B. Overview of co-financing contributions

22. The total co-financing contribution revenue for 2014 is \$525.1 million. This represents an increase of 5.5 per cent over the \$497.9 million contribution revenue for 2013 (table 7). For the 2014 co-financing revenue, there were notable increases in 2014 over the 2013 level for the Thematic Fund for the Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security (GPRHCS) (102 per cent); contributions to UNFPA for emergencies and humanitarian assistance (144.3 per cent); contribution revenue of Governments contributing to their own country programmes (171.7 per cent); and the contribution revenue from the private sector (32.9 per cent). However, there were also notable decreases in the contribution revenue of the Maternal Health Thematic Fund (93.8 per cent, a large multi-year commitment from Sweden in 2013); Thematic Fund for Obstetric Fistula (48.6 per cent); the European Commission (5.1 per cent); and United Nations inter-organizational transfers (9.5 per cent). For 2014, the number of new co-financing agreements had increased by 49 from 245 in 2013 to 294 in 2014.

Table 7. Contributions to UNFPA co-financing resources, 2013-2014

(in millions of \$)

Donors	2013	Donors	2014
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	142.8	Netherlands (the)	131.8
United Nations Inter-organizational transfers*	124.9	United Nations Inter-organizational transfers*	113.1
Sweden	76.5	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	102.9
Norway	22.0	Norway	30.7
European Commission	18.1	United States of America	17.8
Canada	16.7	European Commission	17.2
Switzerland	16.6	Sierra Leone	12.7
Netherlands (the)	8.4	Japan	11.4
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	8.0	Australia	8.1
Others	63.9	Others	79.4
Total	497.9	Total	525.1

* Includes all funds received from joint funding mechanisms (joint programmes and the multi-donor trust funds) as well as bilateral transfers from United Nations organizations.

Co-financing contributions from United Nations inter-organizational transfers

23. Out of the total 2014 co-financing contribution revenue of \$525.1 million, a total of \$113.1 million (22 per cent) came through United Nations inter-organization transfers (reflected in table 7). This amount consists of agency-to-agency transfers and funds received as a participant in pooled inter-agency funding mechanisms. The revenue was received from 14 United Nations entities and represents a decrease of \$11.9 million from the \$125 million received in 2013, mainly due to 2014 being a disbursement gap year for the UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework.

24. Under the total revenue from United Nations inter-organization transfers, \$91.9 million was received for Multi-Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, including \$15.4 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund.

25. UNFPA continued to play an active role in inter-agency funding mechanisms. While the highest total contribution of \$30.5 million received through another United Nations entity came from the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, the majority of revenue, \$37 million, was received through pooled mechanisms in which UNFPA itself acted as an Administrative Agent. UNFPA records as revenue only the portion of the contributions distributed to UNFPA for implementation (see annex 5 for details on the total amount received for joint programmes in which UNFPA acted as an Administrative Agent).

26. With the QCPR urging Member States making non-core contributions to “give priority to thematic and pooled financing mechanisms applied at the global, regional and country levels”, and with UNFPA work lending itself readily to inter-agency synergies, it is expected that overall availability of funds through joint funding modalities correlates strongly with this stream of revenue for UNFPA during the implementation of the strategic plan, 2014-2017.

27. One successful example of a joint programme is the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme to Accelerate the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). This programme is the privileged instrument within the United Nations to operationalize a common, holistic approach to accelerate social change and the abandonment of FGM; it focuses on 17 African countries and supports regional and global initiatives. The total budget for the second phase (2014-2017) is \$52 million. In 2014, the first year of the programme’s second phase, a total of \$22.4 million was mobilized and an additional \$22 million committed for 2015-2017.

28. In 2014, Nigeria and Yemen became the newest countries to join the global programme platform. The additional countries significantly increased the potential coverage of the joint programme efforts in terms of absolute numbers of girls and women affected. The programme works directly with communities to bring about sustainable change in attitudes, social norms and behaviour on FGM. In the past year, an additional 815 communities made public declarations of abandonment of FGM, bringing the cumulative total to 13,568. To date, 10 of 17 countries have national laws banning FGM and seven Governments increased resources dedicated to implementing policies and legislation to eliminate FGM.

*Co-financing contributions from programme country Governments***Table 8. Programme countries contributing to their own country programmes**

(in millions of \$)			
Donors	2013	Donors	2014
Colombia	3.5	Sierra Leone	12.7
Guatemala	3.1	Honduras	5.0
Nigeria	1.7	Guatemala	3.9
Georgia	1.5	Equatorial Guinea	2.4
Brazil	0.7	Nigeria	2.3
Oman	0.6	Central African Republic (the)	2.1
Somalia	0.5	Liberia	2.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.3	Colombia	1.6
Lebanon	0.2	Malaysia	0.4
Algeria	0.1	Congo (the Republic of)	0.4
Others	0.2	Others	0.9
Total	12.4	Total	33.8

29. Co-financing from programme country Governments in support of their country programmes continued to form a part of the total revenue. In 2014, agreements were signed for the amount of \$33.8 million, compared to \$12.4 million in 2013; this represents an increase of \$21.4 million (171 per cent). In 2014, the five largest commitments were from Sierra Leone (\$12.7 million); Honduras (\$5.0 million); Guatemala (\$3.9 million); Equatorial Guinea (\$2.4); and Nigeria (\$2.3 million). In 2014, other countries made commitments in support of their country programmes: the Botswana, Brazil, Central African Republic, Colombia, the Republic of Congo, Georgia, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Timor-Leste and Uruguay. An emerging modality for receiving co-financing contributions from programme country Governments is funding as part of grants or loans originating from development banks. Details on the contributions are presented in annex 4. UNFPA calls on Governments to increase their co-financing contributions as an important supplement to the regular resource base.

European Commission

30. In 2014, co-financing contribution revenue from the European Commission totalled \$17.2 million. Activities focused mainly on supporting national reproductive health and gender programmes, census projects and other population surveys as well as humanitarian interventions within the context of the Syria crisis. UNFPA signed one new contribution agreement with the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) Directorate General in support of comprehensive reproductive health and gender-based violence interventions for Syrian refugees in Jordan.

C. Thematic funding

31. Thematic trust funds are internally pooled donor funds aimed at supporting the achievement of results in the framework of the UNFPA strategic plan. They support the approved programmes in the focus areas of the Fund's work in priority countries with special needs, and reinforce a coherent approach to align with national plans and budgets. The predictability of resources in the thematic funds creates a unique opportunity to scale up programming to help meet unmet needs. Thus far, UNFPA has established three thematic funds for (a) reproductive health commodity security; (b) maternal health; and (c) obstetric fistula (programmatically integrated with the Maternal Health Trust Fund). In spite of differences in annual revenue for thematic trust funds, programme planning ensures the efficiency in implementation in accordance with the workplan. The decrease of contribution revenue in 2014 for the maternal health fund and obstetric fistula is also partly in view of the organization's compliance with IPSAS wherein all contribution revenue is recorded on an

accrual basis. UNFPA recognizes the revenue from multi-year co-financing agreements up front, regardless of the schedule of payment, unless there are specific reasons to defer revenue recognition to a later stage. However, programme implementation is linked to the actual receipt of resources in accordance with the UNFPA Financial Regulations and Rules.

The Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security

Table 9. Co-financing contribution revenue for the Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security, 2013-2014, as of 31 December 2014

(in millions of \$)			
Donors	2013	Donors	2014
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	100.0	Netherlands	125.2
Norway	12.0	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	85.1
European Commission	3.5	Norway	16.0
Spain*	0.26	European Commission	4.4
Liechtenstein	0.02	Australia	2.7
		Spain	0.68
		Friends of UNFPA	0.005
Total	115.8	Total	234.1

* Includes contribution from the Autonomous Community of Catalonia

32. The Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security (GPRHCS) continued to be the UNFPA key vehicle to implement the organization's family planning strategy and contribute to the achievement of the Family Planning 2020 goals. This flagship thematic fund addresses the need to increase the availability and use of essential supplies for reproductive health in support of family planning and services for sexual and reproductive health, especially for poor and marginalized women and girls. GPRHCS provides a set of combined interventions to ensure sustainability; supports enabling environments; increases demand for reproductive health commodity security; improves efficiency for procurement; improves access to reproductive health and family planning services; and strengthens national capacity and systems.

33. In 2014, GPRHCS made considerable progress in its new phase (2013–2020) of scaling up activities to 46 focus countries, which are low-income countries with high maternal mortality and high unmet need for family planning. The programme supplied \$100 million dollars of contraceptives, averting an estimated 7.8 million unintended pregnancies. GPRHCS also continued to provide supplies of quality, life-saving maternal health medicines.

34. Among demonstrated results in GPRHCS-supported countries were increased contraceptive prevalence rates; reduced stock-outs and delivery times of contraceptives and maternal health medicines; and increased availability of reproductive health supplies. In 2014, the programme achieved an implementation rate of 94 per cent of funds received.

35. Total contributions revenue mobilized amounted to \$115.8 million in 2013 and \$234.1 million in 2014, as shown in table 8. While 2014 contributions to the programme were the highest recorded annual revenue to date, UNFPA and partners are focusing on the large funding gap for 2015 and beyond. To sustain interventions and meet the needs of countries as well as fully contribute to achieving the Family Planning 2020 goal, additional sustained resources are needed. From 2015 to 2020, the planned GPRHCS budget requires over \$1 billion.

36. To meet this need, the programme is intensifying efforts to increase cost savings based on a dedicated new resource mobilization plan to raise additional funds and to expand the donor base beyond traditional donor Governments, including through a pledging meeting, to be hosted by the Government of the Netherlands in late 2015. Additionally, a targeted

communications effort providing compelling stories from the field, highlighting the success of the programme, is currently ongoing.

Maternal Health Thematic Fund

Table 10. Co-financing contribution revenue for the Maternal Health Thematic Fund (2013-2014), as of 31 December 2014

(in millions of \$)			
Donors	2013	Donors	2014
Sweden	56.2	Luxembourg	1.6
Luxembourg	1.5	Germany	1.3
Germany	1.3	Spain	0.7
Austria	0.067	Friends of UNFPA	0.1
Laerdal Foundation	0.025		
Friends for UNFPA	0.0059		
	59.1		3.6

37. The Maternal Health Thematic Fund (MHTF), which became operational in 2008, aims to scale up UNFPA and development partners' support to achieve MDG 5 target A (reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters) and target B (achieving universal access to reproductive health care on improving maternal health). The MHTF focuses on five critical areas of interventions: (a) emergency obstetric and newborn care; (b) human resource for health, particularly through the midwifery programme; (c) maternal death surveillance and response system; (d) the prevention and treatment of obstetric fistula and the social integration of survivors (also supported through a discrete fund); and (e) the support to first-time young mothers. The MHTF supports countries in tracking results, fostering a leverage effect and coordination, and improving the identification of maternal deaths and proactive response to avert future preventable deaths.

38. The MHTF contributes to the large joint effort by the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health (Every Woman, Every Child), and the Health 4+ partnership (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UNAIDS and UN-Women) to accelerate progress towards Millennium Development Goals 4, 5, and 6, the Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa. Since 2008, the MHTF has scaled up support to 43 priority countries for maternal health, including for midwifery, and to 55 countries for the Campaign to End Fistula.

39. Midwifery services are vital to the survival, health and well-being of women and their newborns, particularly in remote communities without access to hospitals or physicians. UNFPA, with MHTF support and in collaboration with partners like the International Confederation of Midwives, strengthened midwifery services and workforce policies in 43 countries. More than 250 midwifery schools were supported with books and training equipment, and the skills and competencies of over 8,000 midwifery trainers were upgraded.

40. The MHTF has been supporting countries to plan, conduct and quality assure needs assessments in emergency obstetric and newborn care and the development of factsheets and costed operational plans, including in five additional countries in 2014.

41. MHTF phase II was launched in 2014. It is based on a new strategic plan which builds on what has been achieved in 2008-2013 phase I. Aligned with the UNFPA strategic plan, MHTF phase II emphasizes the need for equity and for a woman-centred approach. A new results and indicators framework links up process indicators with key interventions in order to facilitate planning and reporting and guide country offices on accountability and results-based management.

42. Co-financing contribution revenue for the MHTF totalled \$59.2 million in 2013 and \$3.6 million in 2014 (see table 9).

Thematic Trust Fund for Obstetric Fistula

Table 11. Co-financing contributions revenue for the Thematic Trust Fund for Obstetric Fistula (2013-2014), as of 31 December 2014

(in millions of \$)			
Donors	2013	Donors	2014
Luxembourg	0.67	Luxembourg	0.285
Iceland	0.1	Iceland	0.105
Poland	0.042	Friends of UNFPA	0.04
Friends of UNFPA	0.024		
	0.8		0.43

43. Over the years, the global Campaign to End Fistula has grown significantly in coverage, from 12 countries to 55 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Arab States region. The Campaign now includes almost 90 partner organizations. UNFPA has directly supported more than 34,000 women and girls in receiving surgical fistula repairs. During 2014, UNFPA continued to work with two campaign partners, Direct Relief International and the Fistula Foundation, to further expand the global fistula care map, as well as to support ground-breaking global fistula research, in partnership with Johns Hopkins University and the MacArthur Foundation.

44. In the landmark 10th anniversary of the Campaign to End Fistula, UNFPA and partners marked the first ever International Day to End Obstetric Fistula on 23 May 2014, established in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution [67/147](#) on supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula (adopted on 20 December 2012).

45. Since 2009, the operations of the fistula fund have been programmatically aligned with MHTF to reduce transaction costs and increase sustainability. Fistula programming is fully integrated into MHTF activities, while leaving the option open to donors for separate funding for the Campaign to End Fistula. Co-financing contribution revenue for the MHTF amounted to \$0.8 million in 2013 and \$0.4 million in 2014 (see table 10).

D. Contributions to UNFPA for emergency preparedness and humanitarian response

46. During the first year of implementation of the Strategic Plan, 2014-2017, UNFPA scaled up support to 34 humanitarian crises, including five 'level three' emergencies in the Central African Republic, Iraq, Philippines, South Sudan and Syria as well as the Ebola-affected countries of West Africa, providing maternal health services to 14 million people, including services to persons affected by gender-based violence.

47. As emergencies become more complex, protracted and frequent, UNFPA has improved its operational response mechanisms to ensure more effective humanitarian action in affected countries as well as its emergency preparedness in high-risk countries, notably through expanded partnerships for rapid deployment of standby personnel experts to help respond to humanitarian emergencies, roll-out of minimum preparedness actions, establishment of a roster of experts for sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence, and development of minimum standards for gender-based violence in emergencies. In addition, UNFPA strengthened rapid response capacities in 48 countries to provide a Minimal Initial Service Package of sexual reproductive health services and supplies in the event of a crisis and established a Sexual Reproductive Health roster.

48. In 2014, UNFPA made new inroads in its resource mobilization efforts by increasing its humanitarian funding overall, from \$41 million in 2013 to \$101 million in 2014, reaching 46 per cent of the two-year humanitarian funding needs. UNFPA has also expanded programmes in support of peacebuilding in countries in transition and mobilized \$5 million

from the United Nation Peacebuilding Fund, which represents a five-fold increase compared to 2013.

49. The United Nations joint humanitarian funding modalities – the Central Emergency Response Fund, common humanitarian funds and Emergency Response Funds continue to be a critical part of the UNFPA humanitarian response, with a total funding of \$20.9 million, constituting 20.5 per cent of total humanitarian funding to UNFPA. Other top humanitarian donors were the United States of America (\$15.7 million); Japan (\$10.3 million); Australia (\$5.4 million); the European Commission (\$3.4 million); and Denmark (\$2.8 million).

50. Priorities for 2015 will focus on implementation of international commitments, in line with the UNFPA strategic plan, with a continued focus on the post-2015 development agenda, the preparation to the World Humanitarian Summit, preparedness and disaster risk reduction through the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, and implementation of a post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework. Great emphasis will also be placed on the relief-development continuum by providing further support to fragile contexts, to build capacity for resilience and recovery, and in finalizing the fragility framework for UNFPA operations.

E. Contributions from the private sector

51. Non-state actors are an increasingly important source of support for UNFPA. In 2014, UNFPA established new partnerships with a number of leading private-sector companies, foundations, NGOs, and private philanthropists to enhance the reach, resources, capacity and technical expertise of UNFPA.

52. As compared to 2013, UNFPA recorded a 33 per cent increase in revenue from the private sector, from \$10.5 million to \$14 million, as well as a 42 per cent increase in the overall number of partnership agreements. UNFPA encouraged a broad view of partnership to facilitate growth of the partner base, supporting non-financial as well as the more traditional philanthropic financial donations. This approach led to valuable in-kind, media and advocacy partnerships, including an additional \$3.2 million for non-revenue service contributions. Non-financial relationships are increasingly attractive to companies who wish to see their business expertise, products or services create impact within UNFPA programmes. The increase in partnership creation and outreach was supported by concurrent work to optimize partner screening (due diligence) and other risk management activities to ensure the accountability of UNFPA partnerships with the private sector.

53. UNFPA increased efforts to engage the general public in support of its mandate. In 2014, UNFPA and the Board of Friends of UNFPA realigned their relationship around fundraising and public engagement, providing UNFPA with a reinvigorated partnership to increase revenue through tax-deductible giving in the United States.

III. Efforts to diversify the funding base

54. UNFPA continues to enjoy wide support from Member States. The ICPD Beyond 2014 Review report has provided additional impetus for further dialogue with Member States on issues of population and development linked to the UNFPA mandate and its strategic plan. The diversification of funding sources – the continued engagement with emerging economies, programme countries, private and philanthropic sectors, and other funding sources, in addition to traditional partners in official development assistance – is crucial in enabling UNFPA to carry out its mandate. In conjunction with this report, UNFPA efforts to diversify the funding base will be part of the resource mobilization strategy that will be presented at the second regular session of the Executive Board.

IV. Conclusion

55. UNFPA continues to emphasize predictable regular resources, which will allow the Fund to implement its mandate, enhance its support to countries in advancing the ICPD goals beyond 2014 and the post-2015 development framework. In 2014, 41 donors (about 31 per cent out of a total 132 donors) made multi-year commitments to regular resources for 2014 and future years. In view of this, UNFPA appeals to the Executive Board and other Member

States to translate their commitments to achieving these goals into multi-year financial commitments, as urged in General Assembly resolution 67/226 and as supported in numerous Executive Board decisions. A predictable cash flow is important for the efficient and effective management of operations; for that reason, UNFPA encourages all Governments to maintain timely contribution commitments and payment schedules.

56. UNFPA achieved a total of \$1,002.5 million in mobilized resources. In view of this, the Fund appreciates the broad political and financial support extended to the Fund by the Executive Board, the Member States, civil society, the private sector and the United Nations development system.

57. Two factors are important to keep in mind: the impact of exchange rate volatility, (particularly in 2015) and a still too narrow funding base for regular resources (about 98 per cent of UNFPA contribution revenue to regular resources comes from OECD-DAC donors). Therefore, the sustainability of regular resources is vital for UNFPA in order to keep pace with the growing demands for its services, to maintain its universal presence, including in fragile contexts, to continue to address outstanding needs, and to protect the advances that have been made. The capacity of the Fund to deliver results depends on a robust funding base.

58. Co-financing revenue contributions increased from \$497.9 million to \$525.1 million in 2014. UNFPA seeks to maintain an even balance between regular and co-financing resources. In 2014, as part of its resource mobilization efforts, UNFPA secured 204 new co-financing agreements, an increase of 49, compared to 245 in 2013.

V. Elements of a decision

59. The Executive Board may wish to:

- (a) *Take note* of the report on contributions by Member States and others to UNFPA and revenue projections for 2015 and future years (DP/FPA/2015/8);
- (b) *Also take note* of the 3.8 per cent increase in 2014 contribution revenue to regular resources for UNFPA, to \$477.4 million, \$1.4 million above the strategic plan target of \$476 million for 2014 *regular* resources;
- (c) *Further take note* of the increase in 2014 in total gross contribution revenue (regular and co-financing resources) for UNFPA, to \$1,002.5 million, up from \$957.9 million in 2013;
- (d) *Emphasize* that regular resources are the bedrock of UNFPA and essential to maintaining the multilateral, neutral and universal nature of its mandate and to carry out its work, and *encourage* UNFPA to further mobilize these resources while continuing to mobilize supplementary resources for its thematic funds and programmes;
- (e) *Encourage* all Member States to increase their contributions to regular resources and *also encourage* countries in a position to do so to make contributions during the first half of the year and to make multi-year pledges in order to ensure effective programming;
- (f) *Also encourage* all programme country Governments to expand their contributions to programmes in their own countries;
- (g) *Emphasize* that UNFPA needs strong political and increased financial support as well as predictable regular resources, in order to enhance its assistance to countries, to fully integrate the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development into national development strategies and frameworks, to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, and to support countries in advancing the post-2015 sustainable development framework.